Statement-II

State-wise Estimates of Foodgrains production from 2005-06 to 2007-08

State	Production ('000 Tonnes)		
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Andhra Pradesh	16951.0	16229.0	19303.0
Assam	3677.8	3060.0	3470.0
Bihar	8586.8	11098.6	10864.1
Chhattisgarh	5714.8	5805.0	6291.9
Gujarat 6154.0	6499.0	8206.0	
Haryana	12998.1	14763.0	15307.8
Himachal Pradesh	1381.4	1382.2	1558.1
Jammu & Kashmir	1482.0	1572.7	1572.1
Jharkhand	2067.6	3686.8	4164.5
Karnataka	13489.0	9599.0	12186.0
Kerala	638.3	640.5	539.7
Madhya Pradesh	13195.0	13747.0	12070.5
Maharashtra	12087.0	12645.1	15191.7
Orissa	7359.7	7344.7	8143.3
Punjab	25184.2	25313.1	26815.1
Rajasthan	11445.0	14208.8	16058.7
Tamil Nadu	6127.2	8263.0	6582.3
Uttar Pradesh	40410.2	41214.5	42094.8
Uttarakhand	1594.0	1735.0	1796.0
West Bengal	15608.9	15974.5	16050.2
Others	2449.6	2500.6	2509.2
ALL INDIA	208601.6	217282.1	230775.0

Utilization of rain water

845. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether India receives about 4000 Billion Cubic Metre (BCM) rainfall every year, out of which only 690 Billion Cubic Metre (BCM) as surface water and 433 BCM as replenishable ground water resources are available, and rest 2877 BCM are lost by evaporation or by flowing down to sea;

(b) if so, what measures have been taken to check such gigantic loss;

(c) how much 'Storage Capacity' would be required to hold water flowing down to sea;

(d) how much has been created so far; and

(e) whether management of annual rainfall would be termed 'satisfactory'?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) and (b) The average annual precipitation is estimated as 4000 billion cubic Meters (BCM) in the country. After accounting for the natural process of evaporation etc., the average annual water availability in the country is assessed as 1869 BCM. It is estimated that owing to topographic, hydrological and other constraints, the utilizable water is 1123 BCM which comprises of 690 BCM of surface water and 433 BCM of replenishable ground water resources. Rest of the water could be considered to be flowing down to sea. National Water Policy states that "water resources available to the country should be brought within the category of utilizable resources to the maximum possible extent". Due emphasis has been laid on non-conventional methods for utilization of water such as through inter-basin transfer, artificial recharge to ground water and desalination of brackish or sea water as well as traditional water conservation practices like rainwater harvesting including roof top rainwater harvesting with a view to further increase the utilizable water resources.

(c) and (d) Storage capacity of about 225 BCM has been created so far. As per present assessment, the total estimated storage capacity of various projects under construction is about 64 BCM. Further, the State Governments have identified various other schemes for investigation and planning and the estimated storage for such schemes is about 108 BCM. The reservoir capacity for storing water is generally governed by topographical and hydrological features. Similarly, the potential for artificial recharge to ground water is considerably influenced by the aquifer characteristics. The National Commission for Integrated Water Resources Development in its report has projected the total storage capacity of about 458 BCM by the year 2050. The potential capacity for artificial recharge to ground water has been assessed as about 36 BCM.

(e) Due emphasis has been laid on rainwater harvesting including rooftop rainwater harvesting, artificial recharge to ground water etc. by the respective State Governments and Government of India.

Embankment on Kosi river in Bihar

846. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the building of embankments on the Kosi in Bihar in recent years added to the problems; and

(b) what is the amount of money spent on building those embankments since the year 2000?